

# Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1910.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. BARRINGER.

Dr. Barringer filed against President  
 James B. Barringer by the welfare com-  
 mittee of the V. P. I. Alumni Associa-  
 tion, certainly not so strong and  
 almost, damaging as the public general-  
 one had been led to expect. Yet they  
 beyond these made by The Times-  
 Dispatch after its independent inves-  
 tigation last spring, and as they stand,  
 it is to sustain everything said by this  
 week. In the aggregate, and with  
 at reference to what had been pub-  
 lished, and thereby discounted before-  
 time, it must be considered that they  
 are a fairly severe indictment to the  
 chief executive of one of  
 the most important institutions in Vir-  
 ginia.

It is charged that serious dis-  
 tinction and waning esprit de  
 corps have developed under Dr. Bar-  
 ringer's captaincy; that he himself has  
 mental defects as an administra-  
 tion; that he is singularly lacking in  
 taste, judgment and the ability  
 to deal with men; that he has, in ef-  
 fact, falsified important facts about  
 the school with a view  
 of presenting conditions as more  
 favorable than they actually are; that  
 he appears unable to represent the  
 school properly and creditably at pub-  
 lic meetings, and before legislative  
 committees; that discipline has been  
 laxly relaxed under him; that he  
 has been partisan and unfair in his  
 dealings with professors; and that, in  
 general, the work of the Institute has  
 deteriorated under his administration.

The case, in rough, are the complaints  
 that the door of the president. Dr.  
 Barringer is now at work upon his  
 answer, and it would be manifestly  
 for to pronounce a verdict until his  
 answer of the case has been heard. But  
 it could be pointed out meantime that  
 the committee of alumni who prepared  
 the charges preferred these charges are dis-  
 tinguished, and presumably have no ob-  
 ject at heart but the good of the  
 school. No question of jobs and salaries,  
 or the right for a livelihood. We assume  
 that this duty was disagreeable to  
 them, and reluctantly undertaken; in-  
 deed, they say so; and all the probabili-  
 ties are that they would never have  
 taken up their time to attacking the  
 competency and character of the presi-  
 dent unless they had considered that  
 welfare of the college absolutely  
 demanded it. For this reason their  
 charges have substance and sober  
 weight. We unwillingly reach the con-  
 clusion that unless Dr. Barringer can  
 defend in effectually disproving them,  
 the usefulness at Blacksburg is ended.  
 The Times-Dispatch has personally  
 felt the feelings of Dr. Barringer, and  
 deeply wishes to see no hardship  
 on him. But the Virginia Poly-  
 technic Institute is too important a  
 agency for the State to take chances  
 on it. At this particular stage of Vir-  
 ginia's economic history, when the  
 State's government demonstrates  
 are active and busy among us,  
 in corn contests and corn shows  
 developing marvels of tillage, and  
 in the gospel of scientific agricul-  
 ture working like a leaven upon a  
 tired countryside, the V. P. I. is be-  
 come so important that it ever was be-  
 fore. The Times-Dispatch, and every  
 citizen of the State, must have  
 regard for institutions than for  
 individuals. It is imperative, for  
 good of Virginia, that we should  
 be at the head of the Polytechnic  
 Institute, and unless Dr. Bar-  
 ringer can still convince the board or  
 the Legislature that he is such a man,  
 must give way to some man who

sheds no light. To be sure, the key  
 to the outer palace wall would unlock  
 nothing. But these facts do not lessen  
 the crime. Custom prescribed that the  
 old ways be continued. Honored tradi-  
 tions will perish when the reckless  
 young King ceases to heed the rules  
 that have come down to him since  
 Philip II. sat by his stove and wrote  
 long autographed letters to his cham-  
 berlain just beyond the door.

It all goes to show how times are  
 changing and how careless kings are  
 in killing royal customs. The old tradi-  
 tions of courts were a portion of that  
 divine right which none denied. They  
 were as much a part of the world's  
 law as Magna Charta or the Golden  
 Bull. What would France have thought  
 in the days of Marie Antoinette if the  
 Queen had risen at 7 o'clock, dressed  
 herself, had a quiet little meal in her  
 bedroom, and ridden out for her health  
 through the forests around Versailles?  
 Ancient noblemen would have died of  
 chagrin, and old beladames of ladies-in-  
 waiting would have promptly emigrated.  
 In England, had Queen Elizabeth—  
 to go back no earlier—walked unat-  
 tended through the park at Windsor or  
 sat down to luncheon quietly with Es-  
 sex, her loyal nation would have risen  
 in arms. Indeed, does not tradition  
 tell us of the awful scandal that  
 filled the court when the Queen ac-  
 cepted a pair of silk hose from a courtier  
 and positively refused longer to  
 wear the woolen goods of English make?  
 The nation loved these customs and  
 respected them long after their modern  
 ideas had stripped royalty of its divine  
 sanction. Even in Dr. Johnson's day  
 men still called scrofula the King's  
 evil, and looked to royal levees to  
 have the King or the Queen lay hands  
 upon them. Johnson went as a boy,  
 big-eyed and curious, although, so the  
 admirable Boswell tells us, he failed  
 to be cured of the scrofula.

Spain was always more devoted to  
 custom than any other nation. Victor  
 Hugo's account, in the second act of  
 "Hernani," of how the young Queen  
 Maria de Neobourg suffered is not ex-  
 aggerated. She could not eat with any  
 one else when His Majesty was away,  
 and when the King was off in military  
 expeditions she could not solace her-  
 self with a quiet game of lansquenet,  
 because she could only play games  
 with the King's own family, all of  
 whom were unfortunately dead.

And now Alfonso is sweeping these  
 customs away. Pretty soon we may  
 expect to hear that the crown jewels  
 of Great Britain have been sold to  
 pay old-age pensions; that the Lord  
 Mayor of London has given his ermine  
 to his wife to make a "set" of, or that  
 the Kaiser has distributed his 200 mil-  
 lity uniforms among his active field  
 officers. And then what will become  
 of royalty?

## FEELBLE OBJECTIONS TO THE BANKING LAW.

The friends of banking reform need  
 not be alarmed. It is not likely that  
 the Assembly will seriously consider  
 the feeble objections which have been  
 raised to the banking bill. The busi-  
 ness men and practical men of affairs  
 who make up the majority in both  
 Houses of the Assembly will be quick  
 to see the advantages of the original  
 plan, which secures a proper super-  
 vision of State banks at a minimum  
 cost. These same men will decline to  
 accept, for practical business reasons,  
 any proposal that would give ineffi-  
 cient service, no matter how cheaply.  
 We believe that they will give the  
 State a banking act that will guaran-  
 tee more than form without sub-  
 stance, examination without security.

The plan to have the Corporation  
 Commission direct the bank inspection  
 must surely die in the House. The  
 Corporation Commission has its hands  
 full. It cannot give direct attention  
 to the condition of 240 banks scattered  
 through the State from Lee to Ac-  
 comac, from Loudoun to Mecklenburg.  
 If this work were placed upon the  
 commission it could only be done  
 through clerks and accountants hired  
 for the purpose. We believe that the  
 Corporation Commission will be un-  
 willing to accept an arrangement  
 which will make them responsible for  
 the condition of institutions which  
 they cannot personally supervise. The  
 commission, we take it, will see the  
 advantage of having a Banking Com-  
 missioner, who can be held accountable  
 both to them and to the people.

Nor is it fair to suppose that the  
 Assembly will do away with the Bank-  
 ing Bureau plan and substitute an  
 occasional examination of State banks  
 by special accountants. Surely the  
 members will appreciate that this was  
 the State a supervision that will  
 fail without protecting depositors. It  
 will be practically impossible to direct  
 the work of these accountants, except  
 through a banking expert, who is  
 familiar with conditions in the State.  
 Accountants would merely work in the  
 dark, fearful to expose where they  
 had no authority to close the doors,  
 and powerless to enforce where they  
 were not supported by some au-  
 thorized central authority, competent  
 and careful.

The talk about the expense of the  
 Bureau of Banking and the proposal  
 to begin bank inspection now and  
 establish a bureau at some later time  
 will likewise be rejected by the As-  
 sembly. What if the inspection—such  
 as it is—can be carried on by special  
 accountants at a cost of \$6,000 a  
 year? What if a Banking Bureau will  
 cost \$15,000? Both plans have been  
 tried. The former has been found poor  
 economy in every State where tested;  
 the latter has been found worth many  
 times what it costs. The Assembly  
 will appreciate the fact that some  
 things are too high at any price.  
 Makeshift bank inspection is one of  
 them.

So far as postponing the establish-  
 ment of a Banking Bureau is con-  
 cerned, every one will see that if a  
 Banking Commissioner is ever to be  
 useful it will be during the first two  
 years of his work. Then he will have

to reform. Then he will have to drive  
 wildcat banks out of business. Then  
 he will have to make the fight of his  
 life against insolvent institutions  
 which will evade the law. His great  
 work for the State will be done in  
 the first two years of his term. In-  
 deed, we could better afford to sus-  
 pend the Banking Bureau after new  
 laws had gone into effect and had  
 been operated for two years than we  
 could to pass the laws and wait two  
 years to enforce them.

But certainly the Assembly will see  
 the weakness of all the objections to  
 these measures. Certainly its mem-  
 bers will rely upon the experience of  
 other States which have passed through  
 the chaos of banking laws now  
 threatening Virginia. They will es-  
 tablish a Banking Bureau, with a re-  
 sponsible, competent commissioner,  
 empowered under strong laws to pro-  
 tect the men who put their money in  
 banks authorized by the State.

**THE DIVORCE BILL.**

A great deal of nonsense has been  
 talked about the proposed amendment  
 to the divorce law of Virginia, and a  
 great many persons whose judgment  
 is ordinarily reliable have been quite  
 misled as to its meaning. We note  
 that the esteemed News Leader, in its  
 issue of Saturday, goes so far as to  
 say that under the amendment, a man  
 "could desert his wife without cause  
 for a period of three years, and then  
 come into court and by petition set up  
 his own wrongful action and desertion  
 as good reason for granting him abso-  
 lute divorce." If the amendment au-  
 thorized any such doings as this, it  
 would be all that the News Leader  
 says of it and more, but we do not find  
 that it does anything of the sort. On  
 the contrary, the bill stipulates that  
 when such a man as the News Leader  
 describes comes into court, his peti-  
 tion for a divorce shall be granted  
 only "upon production of satisfactory  
 evidence." A man's desertion of his  
 wife is not satisfactory evidence that  
 he is entitled to claim a divorce from  
 her, and there is not a word in this  
 bill which makes it so.

Unless our understanding is entirely  
 at fault, the sole effect of this bill is  
 to give the right of entry to court to  
 the party who, in the proceedings for  
 legal separation, was adjudged in the  
 wrong. Having gained admission to  
 the court, such party can make no  
 further use of the provisions of this  
 bill. There is nothing in it which he  
 can point to in support of his peti-  
 tion. The bill creates no new grounds  
 for divorce. Having gained the ear of  
 the court—a privilege now denied him—  
 the petitioner must rely upon the sta-  
 tutory grounds now existing to con-  
 vince the judge that he is entitled to  
 have his plea granted. If he cannot  
 point to such grounds this bill cannot  
 help him in the least, and he might as  
 well have saved himself the trouble of  
 going into court.

The whole question of the desirabil-  
 ity of the amendment is simply the  
 question whether the so-called guilty  
 party—sometimes only technically  
 guilty—should ever have the right of  
 entry to court for a hearing on his  
 case. Possibly there is no general need  
 for a provision conferring this right.  
 But it is worth pointing out that this  
 is almost the only situation known to  
 law in which anybody at any time  
 and under any circumstances is de-  
 nied the right of appeal to court. The  
 privilege is freely accorded and recog-  
 nized everywhere else. And the "guilty  
 party" in the preliminary divorce pro-  
 ceedings is not always really so. A  
 husband who leaves his wife for cause  
 is not really the guilty one of the pair,  
 though if he keeps silent he becomes  
 technically guilty. A man who dis-  
 covers the unfaithfulness of his wife  
 may decide to leave her rather than  
 brand her in the courts—perhaps for  
 the sake of a child. Years pass; the  
 child dies; the wife, perhaps, sinks  
 lower and lower; and the aggrieved  
 husband, under the changed conditions,  
 may desire to come into court and ap-  
 ply for an absolute divorce from her.  
 Under the present statute he cannot  
 do so. He will not be admitted to  
 court, because he originally put him-  
 self legally in the wrong by desertion.  
 This amendment confers that right  
 upon him, and confers nothing more.

Perhaps such cases are not at all  
 common. Perhaps there is no need of  
 a special amendment to cover them.  
 But to describe such an amendment as  
 monstrous and abominable seems to  
 us wholly unreasonable and entirely  
 unjust to the legislative committee and  
 the Senate, which have considered and  
 adopted it. Unnecessary it may be;  
 unwise, conceivably; but, since no di-  
 vorce can be granted under it without  
 satisfaction of the judge upon grounds  
 already authorized, we do not see  
 how it can be described as dangerous  
 without a sharp and gratuitous reflec-  
 tion upon the integrity of our courts.

In his message to the City Council  
 of Baltimore Mayor Mahool notes that  
 "the city has caught a lot of com-  
 mon, degraded thieves." What has be-  
 come of all the distinguished and en-  
 lightened thieves of Baltimore?

A Republican contemporary declares  
 that "President Taft is making the Re-  
 publican party stronger all the time."  
 Move to amend by inserting the word  
 "not" before "making." The eyes  
 seem to have it; the eyes have it.

There are 36,000,000 year-old eggs  
 in a single storage place in Jersey  
 City, and we can only hope, in kind-  
 ness and mercy, that "Charlotte Tem-  
 ple" never visits that town.

It is not pleasant to think that the  
 United States is the worst mining  
 country in the world.

It seems to us that in return for  
 \$1,000 a month wash-money, Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford ought to have  
 maintained the world's biggest silence.

A Mexican meat-packing concern  
 has fallen with enormous liabilities.  
 How sky-scraping a price do these  
 Mexican business men need to shave  
 a profit anyway?

## Borrowed Jingles

**THE WIRELESS**

The ocean's dread terrors  
 Are conquered at last—  
 The howl of the tempest,  
 The whirl of the blast,  
 The clash of waves giant  
 In sudden storm's press,  
 May not drown that flashing  
 Of cry, "S. O. S."

Or the night of the tempest  
 To lie on the ray  
 With never a power  
 To stop it or stay,  
 The light would swiftly  
 Appeal of distress,  
 And waking far echoes  
 To cry, "S. O. S."

No vessel forsaken,  
 No lost from deep hope  
 While this beam of rescue  
 With this tiny ray,  
 O wonderful power  
 Of the wireless stress  
 Can out from the magic  
 That calls "S. O. S."

—Baltimore American.

## MERELY JOKING.

**She Spotted Him.**

"Do you mind if I smoke, Miss—er—?"  
 "Not at all," she returned sweetly, "if  
 you don't think it will make you sick."  
 —Young's Magazine.

**A Vice-Like Vice.**

Mrs. Close: "If I realized it had any vice,  
 I should have been a lot more careful."  
 Mrs. Close: "Then, for goodness sake,  
 swear off that vice you have on your pocket-  
 book." —Pittsburgh Post.

**Seeking the Same.**

"Lottie, what would you do if you woke  
 up some night and found a burglar in your  
 room?"  
 "If he was hunting for money I'd get up  
 and help him hunt." —Life.

**Absolutely Original.**

"She's original, anyway."  
 "I was forced to offer her my left hand  
 to shake yesterday and she didn't say:  
 'Let me have the nearest heart.'"  
 —Detroit Free Press.

**Worse to Come.**

Columbus was regretting his discovery  
 was named for him.  
 "However," he mused, "nobody has called  
 me Columbus since." —New York Sun.

**Herewith he felt the worst was yet to  
 come.** —New York Sun.

**Simply Labors.**

"So you are studying telepathy?"  
 "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "my  
 object in life has been to find out what  
 people are thinking and then say it first.  
 Any reliable system would simplify my labors  
 immensely." —Washington Star.

## THE WHISPERING GALLERY.

COME to think of it, this isn't the first  
 time that a great many people have  
 vowed that they would not spend on  
 their tables every cent they could earn.  
 Providence Tribune.

With a boycott on one side and higher  
 prices on the other, how can the retailers  
 make both ends meet? —Boston Record.

"Many government officials recall Presi-  
 dent Taft's remark that he would not  
 what happened to Pinchot, they probably  
 are afraid not to." —Pittsburgh Leader.

Commander Perry says drinks are scarce  
 in the Arctic. There is small chance for  
 a hot time up there, apparently. —St. Paul  
 Pioneer Press.

"Kissing is overdone," says a Boston wo-  
 man. Kissing is very rare in Boston, we  
 thought. —Washington Herald.

## Richmond and Atlanta.

"Richmond is trying to keep up with  
 Atlanta in the matter of population,"  
 said a member of Birmingham's Vir-  
 ginia colony. "The Virginia capital  
 increased its limit some time ago and  
 increased its population to something like  
 120,000. But an effort is now being  
 made to annex Manchester, and the  
 city of James River. Joint  
 committees of the two cities are at  
 work upon consolidation, but at a mass  
 meeting held in Manchester the adopted  
 plan of annexation was rejected.  
 Manchester has a population of about  
 15,000. I am inclined to think that the  
 city of Richmond, which is now being  
 increased by the census with about 135,  
 000, will probably have about 150,000  
 in 1910, when Richmond had about  
 80,000." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

## STILL PRAISING THE MAJOR.

**Carolina Will Lose, but Virginia Gains.**

If the Times-Dispatch announcement  
 is true, that on February 15, 1910, J.  
 C. Hemphill will become editor of The  
 Times-Dispatch, of that city, Charles-  
 ton, S. C., the brightest light and  
 South Carolina to part with a man of  
 whom no praise could be too extrava-  
 gant.

Since the death of Captain F. W.  
 Dawson, Major Hemphill has filled the  
 editorial chair of The News and Courier,  
 the State's most conspicuous ability and given  
 the State a creditable and in many  
 inferior to the leading journals of the  
 larger and more progressive Southern  
 States.

The people will regret for many rea-  
 sons, personal and professional, the  
 going away of so well-loved a kind-  
 ergarten pupil, but will be somewhat  
 comforted by the knowledge that the  
 good seed he has sown in this  
 fertile intellect have taken deep root  
 and will bear abundant and blessed  
 fruit. For the State of Virginia and  
 Carolina, but for all the South, we  
 predict that Major Hemphill will find  
 his removal to an arena of larger  
 opportunity a stepping-stone to a place  
 among American journalists worthy of his  
 luminous and ripening accomplishments.

We have no time now to say more,  
 but our best wishes will go and abide  
 with him wherever he may make his  
 home. And so all South Carolinians will  
 say.—Barnwell (S. C.) People.

The news of Editor Hemphill's going  
 to Richmond to accept the editorship  
 of The Times-Dispatch, occasions much  
 surprise and regret here, as well as  
 elsewhere in the State. For Major Hem-  
 phill and The News and Courier and  
 Charleston have long been regarded  
 as inseparable and interdependent, and  
 it doesn't seem likely that the two  
 are going to get along without one an-  
 other. The major is unquestionably  
 one of the ablest editorial writers in  
 the South, and his paper has been  
 much to do with shaping the policies  
 of this country. His departure for an-  
 other journal will prove a  
 distinct loss not only to Charleston  
 and the paper he has so long and faith-  
 fully served, but to the whole State  
 as well.—Lancaster (S. C.) News.

Here's sympathy for Charleston, S.  
 C., that picturesque city by the South-  
 eastern sea. She is so unfortunate as to  
 lose her best asset and wisest man. He  
 is Major J. C. Hemphill, for the last  
 twenty years editor of the Charleston  
 News and Courier, and who has made  
 it a paper of length and breadth  
 and bigness of style. This year he has  
 been lecturing at Yale. He has re-  
 spected in Charleston to place under  
 the editorship of the Richmond Times-  
 Dispatch. Richmond is a tremendous  
 city, and it is not surprising that it  
 can adapt himself to it as effectively as  
 he has represented Charleston. The won-  
 der is that New York City has not  
 secured Major Hemphill before this  
 time. Certainly no New York paper  
 giving such forceful editorial writ-  
 ing to the world as Editor Hemphill  
 has been doing, day in day out, in  
 Charleston—Hoyt (Mass.) Trans-  
 cript.

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 the largest advertisers  
 and our services bring  
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 Agency, Inc.,  
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## COUNTLESS CHOICE

Emperor of Austria Shows  
 Honors on Morganatic Wife  
 of Her Presumptive.

## HUNGARY DECLARES FOR HER

Archduke, However, Before His  
 Marriage Subscribed to Solemn  
 Oath Concerning Succession.

**BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.**

VIENNA'S last court ball remains  
 memorable, not only on account  
 of the first appearance of the  
 Duchess of Hohenberg, morganatic  
 consort of the heir presumptive  
 at one of these entertainments, but  
 also because it was the first occasion  
 on which reversing a tradition has  
 ever been permitted at an imperial  
 dance. Previously it had been strictly  
 forbidden, and the prohibition stood  
 to this day in the courts of Berlin, St.  
 James and St. Petersburg. Especially  
 is this the case at Berlin, where even  
 the highest rank of nobility and  
 any couple, be they German or foreign,  
 who, perhaps unconsciously, drop from  
 the two-step into the three-step, or  
 into the waltz, are liable to be  
 which is known abroad as "the Bos-  
 ton," are quickly pulled up and called  
 to account, either by the "vortanze-  
 re" or by a member of the imperial  
 court. The cavalier is instantly  
 with his wand of office on the arm, by way  
 of emphasizing his remarks.

With regard to the Duchess of Ho-  
 henberg, the presence of the last court  
 ball, everything possible was done by  
 the Emperor to emphasize the fact  
 that she was part and parcel of the  
 imperial family. Thus, instead of  
 ing her place with the other great  
 ladies of princely and ducal rank,  
 to await his arrival, she entered with  
 his pay, after all the other guests  
 had assembled. With her exception,  
 it consisted exclusively of royal and  
 imperial personages, and she walked  
 in the center of the court, the young  
 Duchess Isabella, daughter of Arch-  
 duke Frederick, Prince Louis of Sax-  
 on, being acting as escort to the  
 lady. How much the naturally  
 Francis Ferdinand is with the duchess,  
 after their ten years of marriage,  
 is shown by the fact that he has  
 taken her to the opera, to the State  
 gallery, for the purpose of placing on  
 canvas and on lasting record the spec-  
 tacle of his wife's entry into the ball-  
 room as a member of the imperial  
 party.

There is no truth in the story to the  
 effect that the duchess was in any  
 way ill-treated or neglected by the  
 various archduchesses or any one  
 else at the ball. On the contrary, she  
 was treated with the utmost distinc-  
 tion and cordiality, being naturally the  
 most observed of all observers. Arch-  
 duchess Valerie, the Emperor's young-  
 est daughter and constant companion,  
 said to her on the night of the ball  
 to the royal and imperial ladies, was  
 the time engaged in the friendliest  
 conversation, and the Emperor him-  
 self, likewise, spent much of his time  
 in talking to her, with manifest  
 regard and affection. The duchess  
 herself, according to the most  
 critical accounts, extremely well  
 throughout the somewhat trying or-  
 der, was perfectly dressed, and was  
 a most charming and graceful  
 woman, and of a most elegant and  
 expect of so clever a woman, most  
 of whose life until her marriage had  
 been spent either at the court of Vien-  
 na or at the court of the Emperor  
 her father, the late Count Chotek,  
 was accredited as Austrian envoy.

## "Duchess Very Popular."

The Emperor is a very old man, now  
 in his eightieth year, and his reign  
 in the ordinary course of things  
 be much further prolonged. He is al-  
 ready relinquishing many of his du-  
 ties, and even prerogatives, to his  
 son, the Crown Prince, who is now  
 Ferdinand, the husband of the Duchess  
 of Hohenberg. In fact, the archduke  
 is today the most influential, not  
 merely in Austria, but in the whole  
 Empire, since even the aged monarch  
 defers to his arguments and advice.  
 So extensive are the powers and the  
 influence of the Crown Prince, that he  
 over all the members of the imperial  
 family in Austria, an authority which  
 could easily be developed into tyrannical  
 rule by the hands of the Emperor's  
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 in his eightieth year, and his reign  
 in the ordinary course of things  
 be much further prolonged. He is al-  
 ready relinquishing many of his du-  
 ties, and even prerogatives, to his  
 son, the Crown Prince, who is now  
 Ferdinand, the husband of the Duchess  
 of Hohenberg. In fact, the archduke  
 is today the most influential, not  
 merely in Austria, but in the whole  
 Empire, since even the aged monarch  
 defers to his arguments and advice.  
 So extensive are the powers and the  
 influence of the Crown Prince, that he  
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## Procrastination

is a  
**Big Thief**

The man who puts off doing  
 till to-morrow what should save  
 money to-day is a poor economist.  
 Let us submit an estimate and  
 guaranteed proposition on your  
 coal requirements, not next week  
 or next year (though better late than never), but NOW. Write  
 us; your letter will be appreciated and promptly answered.

**Atlantic States Coal & Coke Co.,**  
 Richmond, Va.



natic alliance, and is to be regarded as  
 such, now and for all time. In conse-  
 quence thereof, neither our consort, nor  
 yet the children with whom we trust  
 that God will bless this union, will  
 have any right to the honors, preroga-  
 tives, and prerogatives of such alliances  
 or other advantages which pertain to  
 those women marrying archdukes on  
 a footing of equality, and which be-  
 long to the offspring of such alliances.  
 And more especially do we recognize  
 and declare that the children of our  
 impending marriage, and their de-  
 scendants, shall be entitled to the same  
 right to the thrones of the kingdoms  
 represented in the Reichsrath, and of  
 the Kingdom of Hungary, and that  
 they are entitled to the same rights  
 which they will not be members of the  
 archducal house of Austria. We also  
 pledge ourselves with our word, that  
 we shall now and for all time regard  
 this present declaration and oath as  
 binding upon ourselves, upon our consort  
 and upon the children of this union  
 and of their descendants. And we like-

also solemnly promise that we will  
 never under any circumstances attempt  
 to violate or even secure the annul-  
 ment of the marriage contract in any  
 thing which could in the slightest  
 degree diminish its binding force, im-  
 pair its obligations, or bring about  
 our liberation from the same. In con-  
 sequence of this declaration, we have placed  
 on record in two copies in our own  
 handwriting, and have affixed thereto  
 our signature and our archducal seal.  
 If I have given this document at  
 length, it is because on the death of  
 Emperor Francis Joseph, and at the  
 time of Francis Ferdinand's accession  
 to the throne, it will become a question  
 of the most vital importance and in-  
 terest. Indeed, there are some who  
 believe that when Francis Joseph is  
 gathered to his fathers, this question  
 of his nephew's marriage is likely to  
 precipitate another revolution in Hun-  
 gary, similar to that which inaugu-  
 rated the present reign, and might, in-  
 deed, involve all Europe in war.  
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 Company.)

## Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor,  
 Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins